Tony Postor's Theatro-Pirates of Posts Yes

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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 19, 1881, was:

Total for the week ...

The Cabinet Shifting Winds. Late Saturday night we received interesting intelligence from Mentor which ap-

peared to be extremely well authenticated. It was to the effect that all the CONKLING delegations that had been to see Gen. GARFIELD, including Mr. CONKLING himself, had entirely falled in the object their mission; that the President elect peremptorily refused to appoint Mr. MORTON to the Treasury, giving as one reason that no Wall street man ought to be appointed; that when Mr. CONKLING replied that New York was a large State outside of Wall street, and there were gentlemen in the interior of the State conversant with financial matters, and every way qualified for the position, the suggestion was not received with favor by Gen. GARFIELD; and that, finally, while Mr. CONKLING was treated in the most friendly manner, he was distinctly informed that the appointment of Mr. James as Postmaster-General was all that could be done for him. This news came in such a way as seemed to warrant entire credence in it.

On opening the papers Sunday morning we saw the announcement that Chief Justice Folger had gone to Menter at the request of Gen. GARFIELD; the reasonable inference from which is that he is to be Secretary of the Treasury.

It is hardly likely that Gen. GARFIELD would send a special request to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to come to Mentor unless it was to tender him an appointment to the Cabinet, and to no less important department than the Treasury. It is an appointment that will, we think,

be universally commended. The State of New York will sustain a great loss in the withdrawal of Judge, FOLGER from the bench. If she will learn from it to increase the present beggarly salaries paid to the Judges of her highest court, something, at all events, will have

been gained. Meanwhile, if Judge Forger administers the Treasury with the purity and ability which will be universally expected of him, it is not at all improbable that the next Republican candidate for President will be, not from the State of Ohio, but from the State of New York; and that his name will be, not James A. Garfield, but Charles J.

Mayor Grace Offers to Clean the Streets -Give Him a Chance.

In reply to a committee of citizens who called upon Mayor Grace last Saturday. with reference to cleaning the streets, the

he could improve the condition of the streets he was willing to dedicate his administration to that work. He therefore gave the subject much study, and expressed himself in his message. He still entertained the same views on the question. He believed that the street cleaning should be taken from the Police Board, because it had been a failure in their hands. He thought that the work should be put under the con-trol of the Mayor. If he was given the power of appointing and removing the persons who should have charge of cleaning the streets he would be willing to onsibility, because he believed that he could show better results than had followed the system now

There is every reason to believe that in this matter the Mayor would prove as good as nis word. A bill should be passed through the Legislature at once, and approved by the Governor, conferring the full powers upon the Mayor which he demands. and which are clearly essential, to enable him to keep the streets clean. Health and life are in a large measure dependent upon it.

The Mayor is a practical business man, of executive ability. He fully appreciates the necessity of having the streets kept in a cleanly condition. It would be his interest, his pride, his ambition, if clothed with the requisite authority, to effect the greatest possible improvement in this department of the Municipal Government.

It is an experiment worth trying, and if it does not work well the act can be repealed next year. But there is every reason to be-Heve that it will prove highly successful.

The English Conservatives Wake Up.

Lord BEACONSFIELD and his lieutenant in the Commons have at length become alive to the elastic and perilous nature of the powers bestowed on the Speaker by the GLADSTONE urgency resolution. That they should not have foreseen the obvious consequences of a rule which they helped to make reflects no credit on their discernment, but they have now waked up with a start, and have had the good sense to extort from the Speaker a material restriction of the discretion vested in him by the new method of procedure.

It will be remembered that the power of silencing debate and expediting business, conferred upon the Speaker in cases where urgency should be voted, was absolutely unlimited by the GLADSTONE resolution. So far, however, as regarded his intended use of that discretion during the formal passage of an urgent measure through the House, the Speaker announced on Wednesday, Feb. 9, certain principles, or rules, by which, until further notice, his action would be governed at such times. These selfimposed limitations were sufficiently discreet and moderate in their tenor. But the urgency resolution also empowered the Speaker to regulate the proceedings during the informal consideration of a bill in what we term a committee of the whole. Last week the Speaker continued to define his views and purposes respecting the exercise of his discretion, by stating how he proposed to deal with obing such informal consideration of a meas-

charge of the bill would be heard, and that if the hearing of amendments were not concluded by an appointed hour, the Chairman of the committee must leave the chair and report the bill forthwith to the House.

Then it was that the dangers involved in such wide authority became palpable to the Conservatives, and they are, indeed, self-evident. For suppose an astute Ministry, with a view of getting urgency voted for one of its pet measures by the necessary majority of three to one, should purposely contract the scope and disguise the purport of the measure in the draft presented to the House. Deceived by the modest and specious aspect of the project, the opposition might concur in a vote of urgency. When, however, the bill came up for consideration in committee, some friend of the Ministry might propose an amendment greatly widening the range or aggravating the rigor of the bill's provisions. Now, in such a case, according to the Speaker's declaration of his intentions promulgated last week, only the mover of the amendment and the Minister having charge of the bill would be heard. But these two men, according to the hypothesis, would be in collusion, and thus a question involving issues far more momentous than those of the original bill might be decided in committee, without any debate whatever, and by a majority of one. Under such circumstances the vote of urgency requested for a scheme designedly clonked and softened would be in effect a trap, and the gulled and muzzled opposition

would be at the mercy of any expansion or

perversion, in the shape of amendments,

which the majority might choose to dis-

charge from their masked battery.

Such consequences will be averted by the provision for the treatment of an urgent measure in committee advocated on Friday last by Sir Stappord Northcore. The Conservative leader urged that the curtailment of debate in committee, where amendments more important than the bill itself might at any moment be introduced, ought to be sanctioned by the same overwhelming vote as that which, in the first instance, had declared the measure urgent. This, we repeat, was a mere suggestion of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE's, and the Speaker, had he so chosen, might have rejected it, and refused to surrender one jot of the discretion bestowed on him by the GLADSTONE resolution, and of which nothing but a vote of the majority of the House can now deprive him. On this occasion, however, Mr. BRAND and the party, which first elected him to the Speaker's chair in 1872, thought fit to recognize the force of Sir S. NORTHCOTE's arguments. He announced, accordingly, on Saturday, that hereafter, in committee on any urgent bill, a Minister can move that the clauses not yet approved, together with all amendments noticed, shall, after a certain day or hour, be put forthwith. But such motion, it was added, would not be decided affirmatively unless voted by a three to one majority. In a word, under the Speaker's latest construction of his discretion, a minority cannot be silenced during all the stages of a bill, unless urgency is voted twice, viz., once when the Speaker is in the chair, and once when the House is in Committee of the Whole.

This is a just and necessary limit of the dangerous power to gag an opposition. But what a commentary it is on the GLAD-STONE resolution that such a grave restriction of its practical application should have been wrung within a fortnight from the common sense of the Speaker and the Government majority. Last week it was the Conservatives who took alarm at the prosneet of being muzzled in committee: next week perhaps it will be the turn of the English Radicals to find out where the shoe

The Literary Convulsion in Boston.

We have observed with interest the successive phases of a controversy that has caused prolonged and unusual excitement in Boston. A peculiarly delicate question is involved. We are sorry to say that it has not been discussed with the n calmness proper to the subject and the town, but with an acrimonious energy suited rather to the atmosphere of Chicago or of Deadwood.

Several weeks ago Mr. George P. La-THROP, a literary man of Boston, published a magazine article concerning the personal habits of past and present Bostonians eminent in literature. The article was adorned with woodcuts representing not only the features of some of the more distinctly eminent of the Bostonians eminent in literature, but also their haunts and homes, and particularly the rooms in which they are accustomed to meditate and write. One or two of the most distinctly eminent were depicted as they appear in the very act of composition.

Such an article, constituting in effect a sort of pictorial Pantheon of the literature of eastern Massachusetts, would of course have great value, provided the tenants of the Pantheon were nominated by some person or persons whose authority could not be gainsaid. The woodcuts would be especially valuable, since they would show amid what surroundings, in the way of brieà-brae, hangings, and chimney ornaments, genius develops itself to the best advantage, as well as exactly how an eminent Boston author looks, pen in hand and inspiration

But this is where the trouble arises. In any literature the question as to what writers are great and what writers commonplace is a delicate one, to be approached with diffidence and only upon occasions of the greatest urgency. In Boston, where every author is great, the matter becomes still more delicate; for it resolves itself into a question of comparative greatness, far more difficult than the other, just as in chemistry quantitative analysis is more difficult than qualitative analysis. The seeds of tumult were thickly sown in Mr. George P. Lathrop's magazine article; they were watered, as it were, by the wood

engravers who made the pictures. Mr. Lathrop's competency as a judge of literary merit was promptly disputed by every eminent Boston author and by the friends of every eminent Boston author whose name did not appear in the magazine article. He was violently assailed as a pretender, a humbug, a mole, a bat, a usurper of functions for which neither his native ability nor his training and experience qualified him. His modest Pantheon was bespattered with mud. His situation would have been intolerable had he not unexpectedly found warm defenders in the eminent Boston authors whose names and pletures had appeared in the magazine, and in the friends of these eminent authors. With the moral support thus afforded, he was able to keep on his pins, if we may use that expression in referring to the legs of a liter-

ary man of Boston. This is all very wrong and very sad. The eminent literary men of Boston ought not to have fallen to abusing Mr. LATHROP for struction in committee. He said that dur- his ignorance and stolid presumption. They should rather have sought from the first to

movers of amendments and the member in | that he might put them, with their pictures, in his next magazine article. Indeed, one of the unmentioned authors, Mr. F. H. UNDERWOOD, took this judicious course Instead of howling and jeering with the other assailants, he wrote a dignified letter to the Boston Advertiser, in which he quietly pointed out the mistake which had been

made in leaving him out. When Mr. GEORGE P. LATHROP next tries his hand at Pantheon building, we hope he will not forget the fact that there are now living in his town two literary men, both editors, whose fame transcends all local boundaries and illis the continent. We refer to the Hon. E. F. WATERS of the Boston Advertiser the handsomest editor in America, if not in the world, and Major B. B. HASKELL of the Boston Herald, universally known as a perfect gentleman.

The Negro Population.

We made the other day an analysis of the returns of the negro population of the fifteen Southern States, with a view of showing that the natural increase of the blacks during the last twenty years was at least as large as that of the whites in the same States. We now have from the Census Bureau the figures showing the entire negro population of the country, and can there-

fore extend the comparison. The number of negroes of all shades in the United States was 6,577,151 in 1880. In 1860 it was 4,441,850. The colored population of the country therefore increased 2,135,321 during the twenty years. That is, their

gain was about fifty per cent. During the same time the rest of the population increased from 27,001,491 in 1860 to 43,575,715, or 16,574,224. This was a gain of about sixty per cent. But we have added. to our foreign population about 2,500,000 since 1860. If we deduct that number from the total gain, we shall find that the natural increase of the whites has been about the same as that of the blacks, taking the country throughout.

In 1860 about one-seventh of the inhabitants were negroes, and in 1880 the proportion was somewhat less than one-eighth. Then about one inhabitant in seven was colored, and now we have about one in seven and two-thirds. We therefore see that with the aid of immigration the white population has slightly increased over the black population proportionately.

But there is nothing in these figures to sus tain the old theory that the negroes would die out under freedom. They are holding their own as well as the whites. Their proportion to the white population must, however, continually decrease, for they are making no gain from foreign immigration, while the whites are yearly receiving great accessions from that source. The foreignborn population of the United States amounted in 1890 to 6,677,360, or just about the total of the colored population.

Garfield a Minority President.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has been at pains procure from all the States the official figures of the popular vote for President. The result is for the first time accurately determined. As regards the total vote-Democratic, Republican, Greenback, Prohibitionist, and scattering-Gen. GARFIELD is in a minority by more than three hundred thousand ballots. His vote was about eight thousand less than Gen. HANCOCK's.

This showing is of interest, but really of no practical importance. Gen. Garrield's title is perfectly good. He was legally and fairly elected by a majority of the Electoral College, and that is what makes a President.

The trouble with HAYES was, not that h lacked about a quarter of a million of a majority on the popular vote, but that he tacked nineteen votes of a majority in the Electoral College. These nineteen votes were stolen, and we have had for two hunired and six weeks a Fraudulent President.

The opponents of the River and Harbon swindle are catching at straws, in the hope that somehow it will be defeated. But the prospects are that it will pass in both Senats and House.

Douglass's, and Colonow's bands of Ute Indians are doing a good deal of trading at the agency since the tribe received their money from the Government:

thriving business, which has trader, were doing pounds for a dollar, called at twenty-five cents a yad and other things in proportion. The foliatus seemed to have plenty of silver dollars and were tree buyers. To seemed to have little conception of the force of the United yad and had no idea that they were to be removed from their present quarters."

This account gives rather a vivid picture of the workings of Cana Schurz's Ute policy. The tribe had no need of money, above the amount already due and unlawfully withheld from them. They had plenty of annuities and rations, whenever they were not robbed of them. They owned valuable lands, some of which could have been sold, from time to time in small portions, if required. CARL SCHURZhas made a treaty for plundering them of fully nine-tenths of their land, paying them largely cash down, and the money will quickly find its ways to the pockets of the traders, for such

things as sugar at thirty-three cents a pound.

One more evidence of the proverbial ingratitude of republics will be found, according to some people, in the refusa! of the House ommittee to report favorably on Mr. Hunton's bill paying sundry claims of officers who served in the American Revolution. But, with all due respect to the just demands of any individual, it is evident that claims a century old can hardly expect to find a patient hearing. It is said that Mr. HUNTON'S bill might have involved the payment of several millions of dollars. Looking at it only as a precedent, posterity a century hence would not thank us for bequeathing them a custom that would be very serious when applied to the war claims of to-day, which, perhaps, would amount to some billions by that time. Although no statute of limitations runs against such claims, it is still evident that the line must be drawn somewhere, and it is a consolation, in drawing it, that no Revolutionary officer will be personally grieved at the failure of the pending bill. Besides, would it not be equally ungrateful in the republic to suppose that the people of a hundred years ago could have rejected or postponed any claims of their detenders which were well founded?

We have had accounts recently of a marringe on the ice and a marriage by telegraph the minister in the latter case being at one end of the wire, while the bride and groom were at the other. Marriage by telephone is another modern fashion; and in summer marriage in a baloon is sometimes resorted to. Such performances do not give the impression of an overwhelming sense of solemnity on the part of the people thus married. But it is to be observed that there are preachers and magistrates willing to turn the ceremony into a sensation.

The mining débris question has taken a new shape in California. An assessment to meet the expense of maintaining dams and other engineering works has stirred the people o a sense of the absurdity of allowing a number of mining companies to wash down the mountains upon the farming lands and into the rivers of the State, and then ask other people to pay the damage. A year ago this hydraulic mining was a great industry that must not be interfered with. Now it is regarded as of small importance and extremely mischievous, and jury caused by it is about to be repealed, a ure previously voted urgent, only the instruct him as to their eminence, in order | bill for that purpose having already passed

THE GREAT ART COLLECTORS OF PARIS. one branch of the Legislature by a majority of

And yet for the benefit of this very business Congress was last year asked to grant a large appropriation. The same thing would unquestionably have been asked again this year out for the revulsion of feeling that has now come. So persistent were the members from California in their efforts to put the job through that they were ready to strike a bargain with any other Congressmen who wanted appropriations. It was openly announced that any Senator or Representative who opposed the California appropriation would encounter determined opposition in regard to any appropriation desired by him. Had the session lasted a little longer, they would probably have been successful. This is the way that bills like the River and Harbor bill of the present session are englneered through Congress,

Prof. RILEY, the great Washington bug authority, was one of the recent callers at Mentor, and it is said that he "desires to see the Department of Agriculture put in better shape and under better control." But isn't it already under the control of the great LE Duc? What can the entomological RILEY mean?

Those persons who prefer tents to houses, during early March, may be glad to learn that if they will go to Washington and carry a gun about all day on March 4 in some organized company, they will be permitted as a reward to sleep in a tent, the Senate having already made arrangements for that privilege, which, no doubt, the House will duly confirm.

Women have been talking in public in England for years now, and some of them talking very well, too; but it was not until a visit to this country gave him the new delight of hearing an eloquent American woman exceriate the demon Rum that Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM. Briton and temperance lecturer, decided in his own mind that talking in public was a proper thing

It is a novelty to say the least, to hear a New York Methodist preacher, who is presumably a believer in revivals, denouncing Brother Moody and the lesser strolling evangelists of his school as religious bush whackers who are injuring the churches.

A remarkable financial statement was made vesterday by the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE. showing that out of a church revenue of nearly \$30,000 last vear less than \$700 was contributed to the poor.

THE LATEST SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE CARINET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Whoever has the last word with the President elect is likely to exert the most influence upon him. The friends of Mr. Blaine do not give themselves much concern about the visit of Mr. Conkling to Mentor. They claim to have no fear for its effect on the composition of the Cabinet. They were always willing to concede to the third-term faction a secondary department; and they still adhere to that policy, knowing that the presence of a sec end-rate Grantite in the Administration would have no influence in shaping its policy or in directing its patronage.

Mr. Blaine has made no secret of his intention, in the event of the Treasury's being given to New York, not to become Secretary of State. Knowing Garfield's indecision of character, he has discreetly withheld his proposed resignation as Senator in order to make assurance doubly sure. Possibly this discretion may turn out to have been foresight of impending complientions.

The personal associations and friendships of Garfield are altogether with the Blaine interest. The Blaine men have quite as much will power as their rivals, and they intend, when the President elect gets to Washington, before the 4th of March, to exert it in a way which will tell on a vacillating mind. They are openly for a second term of Garfield, and are ready to make any pledge to that effect.

Of course, Mr. Conkling and the fliustrions 306 whose votes he commanded at Chicago have no such views for 1884. They want revenge for that defeat, to be sweetened by the erthrow of all who were concerned in bringing it about. Mr. Blaine is especially marked as the chief victim of their resentment.

In this view of the situation, Mr. Blaine and his followers have the inside track, as the ookeys say, and they propose to keep it.

The President elect will never know who is

to compose his Cabinet until he has finally passed out of the hands of his conscience keepers. All announcements to the contrary are merely speculative. Gen. Garfield has more margin for change in the inferior positions, and then has cast it out as imperfect and unwise. He does not know his own mind from one day to another.

When Mr. Robert Lincoln was in Washington last week he did not hesitate to speak of his probable relations to the new Administration. He said that no tender of a place had been made to him, and that he had no desire for a place. He knew that Gen. Logan and others had presented his name at Mentor, and that was the extent of his knowledge on the subject. His father-in-law, ex-Senator Harlan, is zealous for the appointment of Mr. Lincoln.

Christmas Cards.

About five hundred designs for Christmas cards are exhibited at the American Art Gallery, in Mad ison source, where they ingeneously promote the welfare of a thrifty and able printer. The trade of the dealers in Christimas cards is one that is rapidly growing, and of which the development is of such a nature that it not a little interests all who are concerned in the arta. The Christmas card is a device of our later civilization whereby a lavish expenditure in the purchase of presents at Christmas time is avoided. The person of limited cans is enabled to express with effect a graceful sentiment, while the wealthy giver avoids the exactions of the shops and calls attention to his charte lange in the arts and his freedom from worldly estentation. Thus it is the function of the Christmas card to fester economy. to restrain extravagance, and to disseminate a know ige of what is benetical and good and true. In fact, the usiness is said to be very profitable; the trade is ener nous, the cost of production is grateful to the manu facturer, and the margin of reward solaces the retailer The sum of \$2,000, divided into four prizes of \$1,000 500, \$3.0, and \$200 each, is offered by a prominent firm of artistic lithographers for the best original designs for Christmas cards. Fifteen hundred contributions are sent n response, and these, by an easy process of selection tre reduced to five hundred, which are then affixed to he walls of the gallery. The public is notified, and Messra. muel Colman, John Lafarge, and Louis C Tiffany, all well-known artists and greatly gitted as to their decora-

ive sense, are called in to determine the awards.

The display is interesting, amusing, instructive, and of omnercial import. It serves to show the direction of the public taste in matters of the kind; it indicates a wide pread attention to the independent practice of decora-ive art, it discloses a very marked advance in technical cnowledge, and it incidentally suggests that there are in the community a great many charming young persons of agreeable leisure. For his \$2,000 the projector will ac-quire a number of excellent designs, wisely adapted to the popular desire; he will have secured the competition and the attention of some artists of repulation and h will have modestly and genteelly proffered his wares.

Te-Night's Meeting in Cooper Institute.

In Cooper Institute to-night there is to be a es meeting under the auspices of the National Autiinpuly League. Addresses will be delivered by Judge

Rhode Island Greenings. From the Providence Joseph

Rev. E. K. Fuller of this city gives some pleas-

Enlarging Their Vocabulary. From the Constanual Engageer

Mr. Theodore Thomas's article on "Musical Institutions," copied in Tax Sex of yesterday, should have been ejedited to Science's Monthly for March-

Leopold Bouble, Due d'Aumale, Prince Napoleon, the Rothschilds, Victor Mura, Princess Mathilds, and Others-The Bric-Brne Market-The Hotel Droust.

Paris, Feb. 5 .- There was a small crowd opposite the solemn and plainly built mansion in the Rue Louis Legrand. The entrance door was draped in black, bordered with silver, and above it was an escutcheon with armorial bearings. All down the street ran a line of family carriages, with lamps alight and draped in crape. It was evidently the funeral of some wealthy person. While I was looking on I heard one tradesman say to another: "Ah! he used to pay dearer than Rothschild!" "Yes," replied the other. "and I suppose there will be a fine sale next year." The man who paid dearer than Rothschild

was M. Leopold Double, the greatest collector of furniture and objects of art of modern times. He died a few days ago, leaving a collection valued at more than five million francs. His death will be deeply regretted by the dealers in curiosities, for M. Double always bought through their intermediars, and never attended sales himself. Not long ago I had the pleasure of seeing a part of M. Double's museum. His collections, the result of fifteen years of patience, filled fourteen saloons, and in the midst of them M. Doubis passed his existence, surrounded by patrician splendors which the patricians of to-day cannot obtain. M. Double touched by the hands of the Comtesse du Barry when she took up an orange one day, saying: 'Jump, Choiseul! Jump, Praslin!" and making the destinies of France jump into an abyes. M. Double's chessboard was one presented by the Siamese Ambassadors to Louis XIV.; the clock in his bedroom was one that Mme, de Pompadour gave to Louis XV, after the battle of Fontency; he read his Molière in an edition printed under the poet's eyes, and if he had wished to fight a duel he might have fought with the sword of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

One of M. Double's salons is composed entirely of furniture that had belonged to Marie nette, and on one of the tables stands a case of Levant leather with the arms of France and Austria, still tull of Alengon, Malines, and Egglish point lace, which was worn once by the martyr Queen. The clock in the Marie Autolnette saloon is in the form of a vase around which is entwined a serpent iniaid with diamonds. To go through M. Double's house one might have thought one's self a hero of a fairy tale transported into the enchanted regions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Everything in it is not only historical, it is charming. The very balustrade of the stairway s a masterpiece of forged fromwork on which the hand of Louis XIV, has often rested. In one room may be seen the bedroom furniture of Louis XIV.: in another, Mme, de Pompadour's lustre; in another, the Duchess of Maine's musical clock, which still strikes the hours, while a company of monkeys of Saxony porcelain dance a saraband, dressed as marquises of the

But it would take a volume to describe all

But it would take a volume to describe all these marvels, the Sevres vases, the miniatures, the bonbonnieres, the beautifully bound books adorned with royal fleurs de lys and worn by the hands of Diane de Potiters, Mme, de Pempadour, Marie Lezzinska, and Marie Antoinette. M. Double's friends used to call him "Marie Antoinette's lover."

Collections like that to which I have just referred are those which the stranger in Paris does not see. He cannot readily see all the jewel cases of Paris any more than he can easily enter Paris seelety. Some time ago I described to the readers of THE SUN some of the marvels that M. Alexandre Dumas the younger treasures up in his little Louvre in the Avenue de Villiers. How many such collections and more splendid does Paris possess? Newadays who does not wish to have a Avenue de Villiers. How many such collections and more splendid does l'aris possess?

Nowadays who does not wish to have a hotel and a collection of works of art? The mere mention of the names of the great collectors brings up before one's mind vistas of color and lovery form. The Princess Mathide, Alexandre Dumas, the Duc d'Aumale, the Rothschilde, the bankers Camondo and Hottlinguer have collections of pictures, of arms, of books, of engravings worth millions of francs. M. Basilewski's collection of early Christian art has been estimated by M. Charles Blanc at nearly ten millions of francs. Prince Napoleon has no longer his Pompelian palace or his Palais Royal, but he still keeps some rare masterpieces of painting. In the noble Paubourg what trensures are stored in the hotels of the De Chimays, the De Crillors, the d'Hautpouls, the d'Esprémentis, the De Cambacdrès, the d'Abzacs! And among the commoners whose names are known as the owners of fine art collections. I may mention the painters Meissonier and Cabanel, Emile de Girardin, Paul de Saint-Victor, Augusts Vacqueric, Edmond About. Paul Meurice, Victor Hogo has a matchless collection of Gothic and Renaissance furniture and bibriots, but it is still at Hauteville house, Guernsey, and therefore we cannot reckon it among the little Louvres of Paris.

The fact is that Paris is the market of the

of Paris.

The fact is that Paris is the market of the universe for objects of art and vertu. The dealers and amateurs all take their cue from Paris. The Parisian dealers scour not only France but Europe. This small dealer who has

dealers and amateurs all take their cue from Paris. The Parisian dealers scour not only France but Europe. This small dealer who has a modest and dirty shop on the exterior touleward will push as far as Spain during the dull summer months and return with a cargo of curiosities hunted up in odd corners of Andalusia; another dealer will got Bray. The only difficulty seems to be to get the goods; selling them is a comparatively easy matter. The demand is no longer itented to Europe. America and Australia are ready to take any quantity of pictures and brica-brae.

Only a lew years ago there used to be a room in the Hotel Drouct, salle No. 15, nicknamed the salle des colonies by the initiated. This room was almost exclusively reserved for the sale of copies of Meissonier and Rosa Bonheur painted by the dezen by poor artists at the rate of five francs apiece. These pictures were destined for exportation, for the colonies, and especially for America. But now America is becoming commisseur. She wants fine pictures, and, what is more, she is willing to pay for them. If a Paris collector wishes to have a Meissonier, a Jacque, a Louis Ledor, a Gerome, a Rousseau, or a Millet he has to bid against the millionnire of New York, and he finds that the New Yorkers have long purses. The prices paid at the present day are simply unparalleled. Only this morning one of the largest picture dealers in Paris told me that during the past year three-quarters of the business that he had done had been with America.

The prices paid at the present day are simply unparalleled. Only this morning one of the largest picture dealers in Far's told me that during the past year three-quarters of the business that he had done had been with America, and that, too, at prices which made him think that he was in a dream all the time. It would be curlous, indeed, if years hence the Charles Blanes of the future should be obliged to go to New York. Philadelphia, Cheago, and Boston in order to get materials to write the history of French art from 1870 to 1990.

And it is not merely pictures that fetch long prices: it is everything that is old and artistic—furniture, silver, faience, porcelain, chima, and bibelois of all kinds and of all epochs from the Bonaissance up to the first empire. Last week a quantity of objects of art and curlosities, duplicates, &c., from the municipal Musée Carnavalet, were sold at the Hotel Droust at out agroup the season of the great anction sales at the Hotel Pronot has past the season of the great anction sales at the Hotel Droust at notice and the face in passing, all the more as the season of the great anction sales at the Hotel Drouot has just commenced. The few sales that have already taken place tend to show that the value of bric-à-brac has nearly doubled within less than flw years.

The huge, square, and gloomy-looking monument known as the little Drouot, with its outer walls all pasted over with many-colored posters, is a busy scene from 8 o'clock in the morning until 19 at might. There everything is for sale-furniture, p-welry, pletures, which, is hylraulic lifts and its throe colessal doors, giving age-sa to the street, is full of objects of all kinds, being loaded and unloaded by brigades of perfers in the unit morning the account of the account of the server dealers, buyers, and selects of all descriptions. Toward accontain of auxtoneers, amil a heterogeneous swarm of brokers, old clothes dealers, buyers, and selects of all descriptions. Toward soon the gift has a riches at the proposition of auxto

The School Teachers' Pay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can any ady inform the public school teachers why they do no ocive their salary for January? We thought we would at It more promptly when John Kally was put on, but of there is the same delay. As we have had no money more Christman we need it very much. A Takings. HORSE-CAR CIVIL SERVICE,

The Exacting Tests that Men who Want to

be Conductors Undergo. "Civil service examinations? Pooh! you are afraid of a few simple questions in arithmetic and geography, what would you think of an examination such as we have to go through to get on the road? The Custom

House is nowhere." The speaker was a veteran conductor on a west side horse car. The listoner was a young customs officer in blue cost and brass buttons He was on his way home from an official visit to a newly arrived Cunarder, and had expressed to his friend, the conductor, his private misgivings as to the result of his recent appearance before the Civil Service Board.

I thought you only had to have a pull to get a car," said the roung man with the shiny but-

ons.
"That's all a mistake," said the conductor.
Men that the politicians put on are the worst 'knockers down' in the business. Most of 'em would steal every fare and then turn in and rob
the passengers."

The you'ng man with the buttons blushed
faintly, and wanted to know how it was, then.

"Well, if you want a job on the road you go
around to the stables and see the 'super' or
somebody in the office, and is 'll tell you to come
around some day next week. If you're smart
you'll get around about as close to daybresk as
you can. Then the chances are you'll find a
dezen fellows aftead of you, and before you're
done waiting there'll be forty or fifty of you altogether. As soon as you get there the man in
charge gives you atteket with a number on it to
show the order in which you come. By and
by the Vice-President, or whoever is to examinc, gets around. Pretty soon the word comes
down to send up six men to the office. There's
no jobs put up to get only certain men examined, as there is in your line, young fellow. The
first six men that came in the morning, though
the company don't know 'om from Zulus, are
let in. We all six around the room, and the V.
P. cails us up one at a time, and puts us
through." would steal every fare and then turn in and rob

iet in. We all six around the room, and the V. P. cails us up one at a time, and puts us through."

"Do you have written questions to answer?"

"No, but it's the same old form for all. First, it's '4re you married or single?" They'd rather have your married, because you're likely to keep straight and not get drunk. And what do you think's the second question? Did you ever tend bar? How'd that do for a Custom House examination? What do they ask that for? Well, I suppose they think bartenders know too much about 'knocking down. Hubits don't change easy. Then they ask you where you worked on another road. (If you have, as a rule they don't want you quit fer; whether you ever worked on another road. (If you have, as a rule they don't want you.) They look at your hands and want to know if you were ever a horsewhere or blacksmith. If your hands are too stiff and clumsy from that kind of work you ain't nimble enough to handle change quick, you see. In the midst of such questions like as not they'll break in with. How much is seven times sixteen?' or 'If a man, two women, and a boy get on in company how much change will you kive the man for a two dollar bill? They want the answer right off, too. The next question, maybe, will be to tell where some street is, or where some ferry runs, or something like that.

"They're very particular about temper. If you get mad easy you won't do for the road. They want to know what you'd d.) If a man tendered you a five-dollar bill for the sake of beating' a ride; what if a drunken man refused to pay and called you a son of a gun; what you would do if a man gave you counterfeit money, and all that. You have to be mighty careful in your answers or out you go, Well, after you've answersed or tried to answer a thousand and one questions, you fill out a sont of blank—that's your formal application. When you get about so far along they show you a big placari which has printed on it in big black letters, haif an inch long, the law that makes it a misdemeaner to make any faise representations

"After all the questioning, one at a time the

"After all the questioning, one at a time the men all grather in a tonly like a Fourth Ward primary, and get a lettere on honesty, behavior, and the like from one of the officers of the company. You are told what pay you'll get, how many hours run you'll have, and all that Then your name goes on the 'extra' list; that means when the regular sien are off for any reason you'll get a car. But you're not out of the woods yet. You have to be broken in, and maybe you'll find that you fail there. You are put on a car with an old conductor to break in. If you're pretty quick, you may to to take a car in a day. Maybe you will to two or three days. A new man's temperations, and his skill in making change, an awering questions about stroets, and so on, is taken in quickly by the old conductor who is on erals files, and his skill in making change, answering questions about streets, and so on, is taken in quickly by the old conductor who is on the car to watch him. A new follow who knows his, business pumps the old conductor for all he knows, does what he sees the old conductor do, and gets reported as fit to take out a car as soon as he can. But after he gets a car a man is watched at every turn. The times his car goes off the track, the number of passengers carried each trip, the times his car is blockaded, the troubles he has with passengers, the times his money is short, and all that, are set down in a big book, and he gets hauled over the coals when there are too many entries in the book. Then the spotters—Stop here, sir? Good night!"

"Yes, that's all true," said one of the officers of the company who was asked about the horse-car civil service rules. "There is no position that is more exacting in its demands than that of conductor. A man meets people in every condition of life every trip he makes, and some of his passengers would try the temper of a saint. I venture to say that you see acts of passengers every day of your life that would vex you were you a conductor. But we try to get men who are as nearly temperless as possible. Look here at this little book. It contains the topics for the talk that I give the men when they are appointed. It reads like "Poor Richard's Almanac" and a book on etiquette combined. Honesty, politeness, patience, punctuality, purity of speech, sobriety, firmness, industry, economy; in short, all the virthers are essential to the man who serves us faithfully and pleases the public. It's small wages and hird work for those requisites, and I wonder we get so many men who fill the bill."

American Students and the Heldelberg Duels.

From Kermer's Railway Guile. Among the sixty or seventy American Students at Rendelberg, none belongs to the flighting corps. They are not cowards, either, It is known that it occasion requires they can fight their own way but they have no desire that their good-looking fance shall be a selected by the stock of the selected several their corps and the first corps and the first corps and the stock of the selected everal their stock of the fighting corps and received from him a challenge. Being the challenged party, the American has the choice of wranons, the went word to the serman by a friend that he would used him the next morning at 3 orders at a place out-side of the city, and the weapons should be navy revolvers he had a good part at tan larges. The German and ris friends concluded it would not be a good day for ducks, and the matter dropped. A student here was reading me an extraction a letter he had recently received from his taken by Kentucky. As near as at can remother, thus the substance of it.

**Pora Bos 1 lear that they have sword ducks in Dean Bon I hear that they have swird duels in

Let Him be Invited, Then.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please put Kelly as well as Gen. W. S. Hancock, because without Kelly's help Garlield would never have been elected. ... A Femines Tanasawy Differental. P. S.-I want my old boss taken care of.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My notion is that all dogs should be unused or confined all the year round. Every day in some parts of the city there in he seen a number of hungry animals prowing could. These should be shot by the poince, and no per-or he allowed to keep a dog unless he is properly ted and unfixed.

J. H. Sairni.

From the Bowton Treaming & Who killed Cock Robin? I said the sparrow, With my new and arrow, I killed Cock Robin:

Several Conundrums Answered.

Who shot Teenmeel;
I, sant Colored Jeliusen.
With my trusty long good stot Teenmeel. Who struck Billy Patterson? He fell mights omes. I struck hilly Patterson. Who mined Chase's coat tail! I wait the enoder order. And he but me with a police, I pained Chase's coat tail.

Who ent Wittaber's cars! I, such the science You dream and question. I cut Wittaber's cars. What course will queens.

What control sharped to be a superior of the sharped sharped to be a sharped to be a

Croup is quickly jetieved, and whooping cough greatly helped, and its direction shortened by Dr. Jayne's fix-per-turnit, the old tamity stand by for coughs and colds, and all long or throat affections—4.2s.

-One of the younger sons of Lord Munter, who bears King William IV's arms with a har so ter, has just been converted to Romanism; so that seen Victoria has now a near blood relation in the

The Church of the Advent, in Boston, is atremely rithanistic. Its four ministers wear cassicks indoors and out, practise cellbacy, and live in a house by themselves. The parish is quite successful; the church has 800 communicants, and a new edifice is being com ted without a debt.

- The popularity of "Pinafore" is actually waning. A flosten opera company advertised a performance in New Haven Wednesday evening, and gave notice that purchasers buying tickets should vote whether they

wanted to hear "Pinafore" or the "Chines of N mandy." A large majority voted for the latter. -A bill has lately been introduced into the —A bill has lately occur introduced into the Bombay Legis ative Council to create a close time for certain works of game and fish in the Bombay Presidency. The term "game" in the ball denotes, among other animals, bison, neelghal, anticipe, samber, chitti, chimakaria, bekri a species of anticipe, hor deer, and harea Ferocious animals may still be tailed at any time hunters can manage to "pot" them. The bill meets with much relies measured.

-The official correspondence relating to the condition of Indian finance which Lerd Harrington discovered on his acceptance of office, has, it is said, stricken terror into more than one individual high in layor discovered on his acceptance to much has been attricken terror into more than one individual high infavor at court. It is removed that the demand made on the exchequer to heet a part only of the expenses incurred by the Archas war amounts to not less that even multilions sterling. Some reaspectment of scandalous negliget and wanton extra update will shortly be laid before the feet and wanton extra update will shortly be laid before

the British sublic.

—A reconst visitor, to Madagascar writes:

In no respect is the contrast between the Arrican
continent and the neighboring island of Madagascar so
marked as in their respective faunce; there is not an
chephant tiget him, or, in fact, any wild because Madasascar—hards a personous shake even—mothing more
terrible han a wildcat measuring about three feet from
the tipe the noise to the commencement of the tail, and
standing about a feet high at the shoulder. There is also
a wild boar, all most of the rivers and marshes abouted the British public.

wild boar, and most of the rivers and marshes abound is alligators."

—"Boycotting." promises to become weapon of universal adaptation. It has just been four duced into France, at Saumur. There is a famous cavales choof there, a very aristocratic establishment, while always contains a number of the gilded youth. To Commissaire de Police in Saumur, who seems to be a different programment of the programment of the commissaire of the programment of the gilded youth. Commissaire de Police in Saumur, who seems is be a dis-agreeable type of an official, excited the admostly of some of these young continue. They ambied to the Mayur for his diamissal, which being request, they, bey-catted the town. The school combists of 650 members, and for a forthight not one of them entered a store or made a purchase. Local trade became paralyzed, and the Mayor had to give in.

John S. Clarke, the London comedian and manager, is on a visit in Philadelphia where he save two theatres. He says that Bouth his become popular in London, and that the people take more kindly to American actors than formerly. They forevers made a hit, though they gained little in money; Hayerly's ministrelevid well financially at the Maplesan Opera House; Haymbut was liked, in spite of the faller of "The Galded Age." and the outbook for Mctutough is good. Mr. Clarke anysthaf Irving is not likely to come to america for many years as he draws invariably at home, and has a valuable theatre to manage. The Vokes family of buriesquer and the Hanlon Lee, a somewhat similar company, are coming here next season.

—Two aristocratic boauties of the Spanish and manager, is on a visit in Philadelphi

-Two aristocratic beauties of the Spanish colony in Paris, the Counters Muttedo and Semonth Penedo, had a narrow escape from being sufficiated by natural flowers in their hair and the trimming of the ball dresses as they were returning home from Queen or some time chatted gayly. One of them then became with them, grew slarmed when neither of them replied to observations he made and questions he put, and at the more so that he felt oppressed by the perfume of the opened the window he found them insensible, but they soon recovered when taken into the air. They, however caught a severe cold from the sudden exposure

Daily News from Halitax, Nova Scotia, to authorize that he has made an astronomical discovery, the result of ten years investigation. It is: "That the cards rotate-an-nually once round a second axis, which second axis is not coincident with the sais of dar'y relation. This and Africa on one side of the earth, the centre of graval of the earth is not coincident with the centre of the carib and, consequently, is not located in the plane of the equator. The results of the discovery are most impor-tant, as the changing positions of stars from month to nonth can, by the aid of this discovery, be calculated, so that the endless observations of scores of covarious observatories become no longer necess

-A French spiritualist, Mile, Vinolas, was the old gentleman that he had passed through no less than thirty-seven successive incurnations before by b teenth metempsychosis, which happened in 1701, he had contracted matrimony with Mile Vinolas herself. It is clear that under these circumstances the lady had a per-Harpe the having gone through the last and final meterapsychosis) differed from her view of the case, and may expect good times in Paris for the future.

-When a statue of Palias was disinterred

the other day from Greenan soil, its discovery struck the Mayor of Athens as being of such good omen to the warlike projects at present entertained by his countrymen that he premptly communicated it by telegraph to the world. Singularly opportune discoveries, somewhat akin to that of the Atheman Miserva, were made in Servia a few weeks before break of the rebellion in 1876. A Servian pensant, digging potatoes in a field near Krugevacz, turned up the antique diadem of Czar Dushan, a famous monarch of Servia in days when the principality was an empire Just about the same time another lucky agriculture managed to excavate the Servian Respector Logar's every from the ancient battlefield of Kossovanolie, mean which the Unitak hosts were defeated, with terrible stauther, in the year 1980. Great enthusiasm, was aroused along Slav sympathizers, as well as notice Series by the side recovery of these inestimable national relies. It immedent, however, later on that Disham's diadem was a claimsy initiation crown, buried in a situation convenient for its discovery by an ingenious agent of a Panaleyte committee. Further investigation also proved barn't One of the principal points in the Attac

wy-General's hill in Empland for the fatter prevented of illegal remaines at elections is the restriction can be then the amount of each candidate's expenditure. Insive of personal distersements and reforming of grad-or \$10) for printing, edvertising staffallers as postage, and £200 for all other expenses. In the day conditioned's containing more than 2000 on maximum sum authorized to be spect to be written sum of 220 for every solutional 1.00 shove 2.000. A candidate must not expect tomes that the forms and the personal disbursements, and if he received forthur expenditure of trainers expenditure of trainers reprint it was because the second of the se his election agent. The Parliamentary retiinexpenses at the last general election has no issued; but at the province general election of contested county elections of England and Wol candidates on an average very hearly think while the average sum ment by each camble of case of the borough contexts was a sequential flaures, however, give a very imposent to the hormons mass spent on some ricetions. To the northern division of Durb in a dates in 1974 over £28,888, or £7,889 () Castlerengh spent of the state £2,189 il attempt to secure one at the scattern to

-Some interesting particulars have not cen published, showing the difference of the control wineyards and the main at the wall that a century age. In 1878, the free control winter control to wintage reaches a beginning adlors, worth is contaper callen but had hough the average price has more than de Value was only \$225 in a co-di war a lin \$60 (85,000). Upon the eve of the resolution yield was almost as farm us, if was last vote cliers. but at that time the average vathen 12 cents per guilou. The yield int ever decreased very mass, so the was grown on 9,700,000 acres. While of the tital area plouted to vice in 5 ? or the phythogeratic area would now for mearly 600,000 zeros have been but but owing to the ravages of that the of berneds during which the collection the most raid progress in Feature Distoration, from 1815 to 1820, and again realy of commerce with England or impetus to the cultivation of the side. onythoxers it may be assumed why varied much all this time, and may ! onsperacre, though last year is was little in Soo gailous, and in 1970 only 250 gailous